

**Office of the
Attorney General**

**Idaho
Public Records Law
Manual**

Idaho Code §§ 9-337 through 9-350



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State of Idaho Office of Attorney General Lawrence Wasden

INTRODUCTION

Open government is the cornerstone of a free society. The Idaho Legislature affirmed Idaho's commitment to open government by enacting the Idaho Public Records Law in 1990. The Public Records Law protects each citizen's right to monitor the actions of state and local government entities by providing access to governmental records. Through the Public Records Law, the legislature continuously seeks to balance the competing interests of public access and an individual's right to privacy by exempting certain records, or portions thereof, from the disclosure requirement.

One of my duties as Attorney General is to encourage compliance with the Idaho Public Records Law by agencies and officials of state government. The 44 elected county prosecuting attorneys have the same duty with regard to agencies and officials of local government. I am committed to ensuring that public documents are accessible to the public. Toward that end, my office regularly conducts training sessions for state and local officials throughout Idaho.

The Idaho Public Records Law provides for private enforcement. Where an individual or organization is improperly denied access to public records, it is up to the individual to challenge the government agency's refusal to provide access to the record.

Effective private enforcement can occur only when citizens understand their rights. My Intergovernmental and Fiscal Law Division has prepared this manual to educate citizens, the news media and government employees about the Public Records Law. I hope that this manual helps in avoiding misunderstandings and protecting the public's legitimate access to government records.

If you have further questions, feel free to call your city or county prosecuting attorney or my office at (208) 334-2400.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE WASDEN
Attorney General

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Idaho Public Records Law

THE STATUTE

(Idaho Code §§ 9-337 through 9-350)

9-337. Definitions. As used in sections 9-337 through 9-347, Idaho Code:

(1) "Applicant" means any person formally seeking a paid or volunteer position with a public agency. "Applicant" does not include any person seeking appointment to a position normally filled by election.

(2) "Copy" means transcribing by handwriting, photocopying, duplicating machine and reproducing by any other means so long as the public record is not altered or damaged.

(3) "Custodian" means the person having personal custody and control of the public records in question. If no such designation is made by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic, then custodian means any public official having custody of, control of, or authorized access to public records and includes all delegates of such officials, employees or representatives.

(4) "Independent public body corporate and politic" means the Idaho housing and finance association as created in chapter 62, title 67, Idaho Code.

(5) "Inspect" means the right to listen, view and make notes of public records as long as the public record is not altered or damaged.

(6) "Investigatory record" means information with respect to an identifiable person, group of persons or entities compiled by a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic pursuant to its statutory authority in the course of investigating a specific act, omission, failure to act, or other conduct over which the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic has regulatory authority or law enforcement authority.

(7) "Law enforcement agency" means any state or local agency given law enforcement powers or which has authority to investigate, enforce, prosecute or punish violations of state or federal criminal statutes, ordinances or regulations.

(8) "Local agency" means a county, city, school district, municipal corporation, district, public health district, political subdivision, or any agency thereof, or any committee of a local agency, or any combination thereof.

(9) "Person" means any natural person, corporation, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, state or local agency or any other recognized legal entity.

(10) "Prisoner" means a person who has been convicted of a crime and is either incarcerated or on parole for that crime or who is being held in custody for trial or sentencing.

(11) "Public agency" means any state or local agency as defined in this section.

(12) "Public official" means any state, county, local district, independent public body corporate and politic or governmental official or employee, whether elected, appointed or hired.

(13) "Public record" includes, but is not limited to, any writing containing information relating to the conduct or administration of the public's business prepared, owned, used or retained by any state agency, independent public body corporate and politic or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics.

(14) "State agency" means every state officer, department, division, bureau, commission and board or any committee of a state agency including those in the legislative or judicial branch, except the state militia.

(15) "Writing" includes, but is not limited to, handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing and every means of recording, including letters, words, pictures, sounds or symbols or combination thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, discs, drums or other documents.

9-338. Public records -- Right to examine.

(1) Every person has a right to examine and take a copy of any public record of this state and there is a presumption that all public records in Idaho are open at all reasonable times for inspection except as otherwise expressly provided by statute.

(2) The right to copy public records shall include the right to make photographs or photographic or other copies while the records are in the possession of the custodian of the records using equipment provided by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or using equipment designated by the custodian.

(3) Additionally, the custodian of any public record shall give the person, on demand, a certified copy of it if the record is of a nature permitting such copying or shall furnish reasonable opportunity to inspect or copy such record.

(4) The custodian shall make no inquiry of any person who applies for a public record, except to verify the identity of a person requesting a record in accordance with section 9-342, Idaho Code, to ensure that the requested record or information will not be used for purposes of a mailing or telephone list prohibited by section 9-348, Idaho Code, or as otherwise provided by law, and except as required for purposes of protecting personal information from disclosure under chapter 2, title 49, Idaho Code, and federal law. The person may be required to make a written request and provide their name, a mailing address and telephone number.

(5) The custodian shall not review, examine or scrutinize any copy, photograph or memoranda in the possession of any such person and shall extend to the person all reasonable comfort and facility for the full exercise of the right granted under this act.

(6) Nothing herein contained shall prevent the custodian from maintaining such vigilance as is required to prevent alteration of any public record while it is being examined.

(7) Examination of public records under the authority of this section must be conducted during regular office or working hours unless the custodian shall authorize examination of records in other than regular office or working hours. In this event, the persons designated to represent the custodian during such examination shall be entitled to reasonable compensation to be paid to them by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic having custody of such records, out of funds provided in advance by the person examining such records, at other than regular office or working hours.

(8) (a) A public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or public official may establish a copying fee schedule. The fee may not exceed the actual cost to the agency of copying the record if another fee is not otherwise provided by law. The actual cost shall not include any administrative or labor costs resulting from locating and providing a copy of the public record; provided however, that a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or public official may establish a fee to recover the actual labor cost associated with locating and copying documents if:

- (i) The request is for more than one hundred (100) pages of paper records; or
- (ii) The request includes records from which nonpublic information must be deleted; or
- (iii) The actual labor associated with locating and copying documents for a request exceeds two (2) person hours.

(a) For providing a duplicate of a computer tape, computer disc, microfilm or similar or analogous record system containing public record information, a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or public official may charge a fee, uniform to all persons that does not exceed the sum of the following:

- (i) The agency's direct cost of copying the information in that form;
- (ii) The standard cost, if any, for selling the same information in the form of a publication.
- (iii) The agency's cost of conversion, or the cost of conversion charged by a third party, if the existing electronic record is converted to another electronic form.

The custodian may require advance payment of the cost of copying. Any money received by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall be credited to the account for which the expense being reimbursed was or will be charged, and such funds may be expended by the agency as part of its appropriation from that fund.

(b) The public agency or independent public body corporate and politic may not charge any cost or fee for copies or labor when the requester demonstrates either:

- (i) The inability to pay; or
- (ii) That the public's interest or the public's understanding of the operations or activities of government or its records would suffer by the assessment or collection of any fee.

(9) A public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall not prevent the examination or copying of a public record by contracting with a nongovernmental body to perform any of its duties or functions.

(10) Nothing contained herein shall prevent a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic from disclosing statistical information that is descriptive of an identifiable person or persons, unless prohibited by law.

(11) Nothing contained herein shall prevent a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic from providing a copy of a public record in electronic form if the record is available in electronic form and if the person specifically requests an electronic copy. A request for a public record and delivery of the public record may be conducted by electronic mail.

9-339. Response to request for examination of public records.

(1) A public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall either grant or deny a person's request to examine or copy public records within three (3) working days of the date of the receipt of the request for examination or copying. If it is determined by employees of the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic that a longer period of time is needed to locate or retrieve the public records, the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall so notify in writing the person requesting to examine or copy the records and shall provide the public records to the person no later than ten (10) working days following the person's request. Provided however, if it is determined the existing electronic record requested will first have to be converted to another electronic format by the agency or by a third party and that such conversion cannot be completed within ten (10) working days, the agency shall so notify in writing the person requesting to examine or copy the records. The agency shall provide the converted public record at a time mutually agreed upon between the agency and the requester, with due consideration given to any limitations that may exist due to the process of conversion or due to the use of a third party to make the conversion.

(2) If the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic fails to respond, the request shall be deemed to be denied within ten (10) working days following the request.

(3) If the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic denies the person's request for examination or copying the public records or denies in part and grants in part the person's request for examination and copying of the public records, the person legally responsible for administering the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or that person's designee shall notify the person in writing of the denial or partial denial of the request for the public record.

(4) The notice of denial or partial denial shall state that the attorney for the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic has reviewed the request or shall state that the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic has had an opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. The notice of denial or partial denial also shall indicate the statutory authority for the denial and indicate clearly the person's right to appeal the denial or partial denial and the time periods for doing so.

9-340A. Records exempt from disclosure -- Exemptions in federal or state law -- Court files of judicial proceedings. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Any public record exempt from disclosure by federal or state law or federal regulations to the extent specifically provided for by such law or regulation.

(2) Records contained in court files of judicial proceedings, the disclosure of which is prohibited by or under rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, but only to the extent that confidentiality is provided under such rules, and any drafts or other working memoranda related to judicial decision-making, provided the provisions of this subsection making records exempt from disclosure shall not apply to the extent that such records or information contained in those records are necessary for a background check on an individual that is required by federal law regulating the sale of firearms, guns or ammunition.

9-340B. Records exempt from disclosure -- Law enforcement records, investigatory records of agencies, evacuation and emergency response plans, worker's compensation. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Investigatory records of a law enforcement agency, as defined in section 9-337(7), Idaho Code, under the conditions set forth in section 9-335, Idaho Code.

(2) Juvenile records of a person maintained pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, except that facts contained in such records shall be furnished upon request in a manner determined by the court to persons and governmental and private agencies and institutions conducting pertinent research studies or having a legitimate interest in the protection, welfare and treatment of the juvenile who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger. If the juvenile is petitioned or charged with an offense which would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult, the name, offense of which the juvenile was petitioned or charged and disposition of the court shall be subject to disclosure as provided in section 20-525, Idaho Code. Additionally, facts contained in any records of a juvenile maintained under chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, shall be furnished upon request to any school district where the juvenile is enrolled or is seeking enrollment.

(3) Records of the custody review board of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections, including records containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims and family members of juveniles, shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 20-533A, Idaho Code.

(4) (a) The following records of the department of correction:

(i) Records of which the public interest in confidentiality, public safety, security and habilitation clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure as identified pursuant to the authority of the Idaho board of correction under section 20-212, Idaho Code;

(ii) Records that contain any identifying information, or any information that would lead to the identification of any victims or witnesses;

- (iii) Records that reflect future transportation or movement of a prisoner;
- (iv) Records gathered during the course of the presentence investigation;
- (v) Records of a prisoner, as defined in section 9-337(10), Idaho Code, or probationer shall not be disclosed to any other prisoner or probationer.

(a) Records of buildings, facilities, infrastructures and systems held by or in the custody of any public agency only when the disclosure of such information would jeopardize the safety of persons or the public safety. Such records may include emergency evacuation, escape or other emergency response plans, vulnerability assessments, operation and security manuals, plans, blueprints or security codes. For purposes of this section "system" shall mean electrical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning and telecommunication systems.

(b) Records of the commission of pardons and parole shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 20-213A, Idaho Code, and section 20-223, Idaho Code. Records exempt from disclosure shall also include those containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims.

(5) Voting records of the sexual offender classification board. In accordance with section 18-8315, Idaho Code, the written record of the vote to classify an offender as a violent sexual predator by each board member in each case reviewed by that board member shall be exempt from disclosure to the public and shall be made available upon request only to the governor, the chairman of the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the chairman of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee, for all lawful purposes.

(6) Records of the sheriff or Idaho state police received or maintained pursuant to section 18-3302, Idaho Code, relating to an applicant or licensee.

(7) Records of investigations prepared by the department of health and welfare pursuant to its statutory responsibilities dealing with the protection of children, the rehabilitation of youth, adoptions and the commitment of mentally ill persons.

(8) Records including, but not limited to, investigative reports, resulting from investigations conducted into complaints of discrimination made to the Idaho human rights commission unless the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the legitimate public or private interest in maintaining confidentiality of such records. A person may inspect and copy documents from an investigative file to which he or she is a named party if such documents are not otherwise prohibited from disclosure by federal law or regulation or state law. The confidentiality of this subsection will no longer apply to any record used in any judicial proceeding brought by a named party to the complaint or investigation, or by the Idaho human rights commission, relating to the complaint of discrimination.

(9) Records containing information obtained by the manager of the Idaho state insurance fund pursuant to chapter 9, title 72, Idaho Code, from or on behalf of employers or employees contained in underwriting and claims for benefits files.

(10) The worker's compensation records of the Idaho industrial commission provided that the industrial commission shall make such records available:

(a) To the parties in any worker's compensation claim and to the industrial special indemnity fund of the state of Idaho; or

(b) To employers and prospective employers subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, who certify that the information is being requested with respect to a worker to whom the employer has extended an offer of employment and will be used in accordance with the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations; or

(c) To employers and prospective employers not subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, provided the employer presents a written authorization from the person to whom the records pertain; or

(d) To others who demonstrate that the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the public or private interest in maintaining the confidentiality of such records, as determined by a civil court of competent jurisdiction; or

(e) Although a claimant's records maintained by the industrial commission, including medical and rehabilitation records, are otherwise exempt from public disclosure, the quoting or discussing of medical or rehabilitation records contained in the industrial commission's records during a hearing for compensation or in a written decision issued by the industrial commission shall be permitted; provided further, the true identification of the parties shall not be exempt from public disclosure in any written decision issued and released to the public by the industrial commission.

(11) Records of investigations compiled by the commission on aging involving vulnerable adults, as defined in section 18-1505, Idaho Code, alleged to be abused, neglected or exploited.

(12) Criminal history records and fingerprints, as defined by section 67-3001, Idaho Code, and compiled by the Idaho state police. Such records shall be released only in accordance with chapter 30, title 67, Idaho Code.

(13) Records furnished or obtained pursuant to section 41-1019, Idaho Code, regarding termination of an appointment, employment, contract or other insurance business relationship between an insurer and a producer.

(14) Records of a prisoner or former prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility, when the request is made by another prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility.

(15) Except as provided in section 72-1007, Idaho Code, records of the Idaho industrial commission relating to compensation for crime victims under chapter 10, title 72, Idaho Code.

(16) Records or information identifying a complainant maintained by the department of health and welfare pursuant to section 39-3556, Idaho Code, relating to certified family homes, unless the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure or the disclosure of the complainant's identity is required in any administrative or judicial proceeding.

9-340C. Records exempt from disclosure -- Personnel records, personal information, health records, professional discipline. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Except as provided in this subsection, all personnel records of a current or former public official other than the public official's public service or employment history, classification, pay grade and step, longevity, gross salary and salary history, status, workplace and employing agency. All other personnel information relating to a public employee or applicant including, but not limited to, information regarding sex, race, marital status, birth date, home address and telephone number, applications, testing and scoring materials, grievances, correspondence and performance evaluations, shall not be disclosed to the public without the employee's or applicant's written consent. Names of applicants to classified or merit system positions shall not be disclosed to the public without the applicant's written consent. Disclosure of names as part of a background check is permitted. Names of the five (5) final applicants to all other positions shall be available to the public. If such group is less than five (5) finalists, then the entire list of applicants shall be available to the public. A public official or authorized representative may inspect and copy his personnel records, except for material used to screen and test for employment.

(2) Retired employees' and retired public officials' home addresses, home telephone numbers and other financial and nonfinancial membership records; active and inactive member financial and membership records and mortgage portfolio loan documents maintained by the public employee retirement system. Financial statements prepared by retirement system staff, funding agents and custodians concerning the investment of assets of the public employee retirement system of Idaho are not considered confidential under this chapter.

(3) Information and records submitted to the Idaho state lottery for the performance of background investigations of employees, lottery retailers and major procurement contractors; audit records of lottery retailers, vendors and major procurement contractors submitted to or performed by the Idaho state lottery; validation and security tests of the state lottery for lottery games; business records and information submitted pursuant to sections 67-7412(8) and (9) and 67-7421(8) and (9), Idaho Code, and such documents and information obtained and held for the purposes of lottery security and investigative action as determined by lottery rules unless the public interest in disclosure substantially outweighs the private need for protection from public disclosure.

(4) Records of a personal nature as follows:

(a) Records of personal debt filed with a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic pursuant to law;

(b) Personal bank records compiled by a public depositor for the purpose of public funds transactions conducted pursuant to law;

(c) Records of ownership of financial obligations and instruments of a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic, such as bonds, compiled by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic pursuant to law;

(d) Records, with regard to the ownership of, or security interests in, registered public obligations;

(e) Vital statistics records; and

(f) Military records as described in and pursuant to section 65-301, Idaho Code.

(5) Information in an income or other tax return measured by items of income or sales, which is gathered by a public agency for the purpose of administering the tax, except such information to the extent disclosed in a written decision of the tax commission pursuant to a taxpayer protest of a deficiency determination by the tax commission, under the provisions of section 63-3045B, Idaho Code.

(6) Records of a personal nature related directly or indirectly to the application for and provision of statutory services rendered to persons applying for public care for the elderly, indigent, or mentally or physically handicapped, or participation in an environmental or a public health study, provided the provisions of this subsection making records exempt from disclosure shall not apply to the extent that such records or information contained in those records are necessary for a background check on an individual that is required by federal law regulating the sale of firearms, guns or ammunition.

(7) Employment security information and unemployment insurance benefit information, except that all interested parties may agree to waive the exemption unless access to the information by the parties is restricted by subsection (3)(a), (3)(b) or (3)(d) of section 9-342, Idaho Code. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9-342, Idaho Code, a person may not review identifying information concerning an informant who reported to the department of commerce and labor a suspected violation by the person of the employment security law, chapter 13, title 72, Idaho Code, under an assurance of confidentiality. As used in this section, "employment security information" means any information descriptive of an identifiable person or persons that is received by, recorded by, prepared by, furnished to or collected by the department of commerce and labor or the industrial commission in the administration of the employment security law.

(8) Any personal records, other than names, business addresses and business phone numbers, such as parentage, race, religion, sex, height, weight, tax identification and social security numbers, financial worth or medical condition submitted to any public agency or independent public body corporate and politic pursuant to a statutory requirement for licensing, certification, permit or bonding.

(9) Unless otherwise provided by agency rule, information obtained as part of an inquiry into a person's fitness to be granted or retain a license, certificate, permit, privilege, commission or position, private association

peer review committee records authorized in title 54, Idaho Code. Any agency which has records exempt from disclosure under the provisions of this subsection shall annually make available a statistical summary of the number and types of matters considered and their disposition.

(10) The records, findings, determinations and decisions of any prelitigation screening panel formed under chapters 10 and 23, title 6, Idaho Code.

(11) Complaints received by the board of medicine and investigations and informal proceedings, including informal proceedings of any committee of the board of medicine, pursuant to chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code, and rules adopted thereunder.

(12) Records of the department of health and welfare or a public health district that identify a person infected with a reportable disease.

(13) Records of hospital care, medical records, including prescriptions, drug orders, records or any other prescription information that specifically identifies an individual patient, prescription records maintained by the board of pharmacy under sections 37-2726 and 37-2730A, Idaho Code, records of psychiatric care or treatment and professional counseling records relating to an individual's condition, diagnosis, care or treatment, provided the provisions of this subsection making records exempt from disclosure shall not apply to the extent that such records or information contained in those records are necessary for a background check on an individual that is required by federal law regulating the sale of firearms, guns or ammunition.

(14) Information collected pursuant to the directory of new hires act, chapter 16, title 72, Idaho Code.

(15) Personal information contained in motor vehicle and driver records that is exempt from disclosure under the provisions of chapter 2, title 49, Idaho Code.

(16) Records of the financial status of prisoners pursuant to subsection (2) of section 20-607, Idaho Code.

(17) Records of the Idaho state police or department of correction received or maintained pursuant to section 19-5514, Idaho Code, relating to DNA databases and databanks.

(18) Records of the department of health and welfare relating to a survey, resurvey or complaint investigation of a licensed nursing facility shall be exempt from disclosure. Such records shall, however, be subject to disclosure as public records as soon as the facility in question has received the report, and no later than the fourteenth day following the date that department of health and welfare representatives officially exit the facility pursuant to federal regulations. Provided however, that for purposes of confidentiality, no record shall be released under this section which specifically identifies any nursing facility resident.

(19) Records and information contained in the registry of immunizations against childhood diseases maintained in the department of health and welfare, including information disseminated to others from the registry by the department of health and welfare.

(20) Records of the Idaho housing and finance association (IHFA) relating to the following:

(a) Records containing personal financial, family, health or similar personal information submitted to or otherwise obtained by the IHFA;

(b) Records submitted to or otherwise obtained by the IHFA with regard to obtaining and servicing mortgage loans and all records relating to the review, approval or rejection by the IHFA of said loans;

(c) Mortgage portfolio loan documents;

(d) Records of a current or former employee other than the employee's duration of employment with the association, position held and location of employment. This exemption from disclosure does not

include the contracts of employment or any remuneration, including reimbursement of expenses, of the executive director, executive officers or commissioners of the association. All other personnel information relating to an association employee or applicant including, but not limited to, information regarding sex, race, marital status, birth date, home address and telephone number, applications, testing and scoring materials, grievances, correspondence, retirement plan information and performance evaluations, shall not be disclosed to the public without the employee's or applicant's written consent. An employee or authorized representative may inspect and copy that employee's personnel records, except for material used to screen and test for employment or material not subject to disclosure elsewhere in the Idaho public records act.

(21) Records of the department of health and welfare related to child support services in cases in which there is reasonable evidence of domestic violence, as defined in chapter 63, title 39, Idaho Code, that can be used to locate any individuals in the child support case except in response to a court order.

(22) Records of the Idaho state bar lawyer's assistance program pursuant to chapter 49, title 54, Idaho Code, unless a participant in the program authorizes the release pursuant to subsection (4) of section 54-4801 [54-4901], Idaho Code.

(23) Records and information contained in the trauma registry created by chapter 20, title 57, Idaho Code, together with any reports, analyses and compilations created from such information and records.

(24) Records contained in the court files, or other records prepared as part of proceedings for judicial authorization of sterilization procedures pursuant to chapter 39, title 39, Idaho Code.

(25) The physical voter registration card on file in the county clerk's office; however, a redacted copy of said card shall be made available consistent with the requirements of this section. Information from the voter registration card maintained in the statewide voter registration database, including age, will be made available except for the voter's driver's license number, date of birth and, upon showing of good cause by the voter to the county clerk in consultation with the county prosecuting attorney, the physical residence address of the voter. For the purposes of this subsection good cause shall include the protection of life and property and protection of victims of domestic violence and similar crimes.

(26) File numbers, passwords and information in the files of the health care directive registry maintained by the secretary of state under section 39-4515, Idaho Code, are confidential and shall not be disclosed to any person other than to the person who executed the health care directive or the revocation thereof and that person's legal representatives, to the person who registered the health care directive or revocation thereof, and to physicians, hospitals, medical personnel, nursing homes, and other persons who have been granted file number and password access to the documents within that specific file.

9-340D. Records exempt from disclosure -- Trade secrets, production records, appraisals, bids, proprietary information. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Trade secrets including those contained in response to public agency or independent public body corporate and politic requests for proposal, requests for clarification, requests for information and similar requests. "Trade secrets" as used in this section means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, computer program, device, method, technique, process, or unpublished or in progress research that:

(a) Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and

(b) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(2) Production records, housing production, rental and financing records, sale or purchase records, catch records, mortgage portfolio loan documents, or similar business records of a private concern or enterprise required by law to be submitted to or inspected by a public agency or submitted to or otherwise obtained by an independent

public body corporate and politic. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the use which can be made of such information for regulatory purposes or its admissibility in any enforcement proceeding.

(3) Records relating to the appraisal of real property, timber or mineral rights prior to its acquisition, sale or lease by a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic.

(4) Any estimate prepared by a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic that details the cost of a public project until such time as disclosed or bids are opened, or upon award of the contract for construction of the public project.

(5) Examination, operating or condition reports and all documents relating thereto, prepared by or supplied to any public agency or independent public body corporate and politic responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions including, but not limited to, banks, savings and loan associations, regulated lenders, business and industrial development corporations, credit unions, and insurance companies, or for the regulation or supervision of the issuance of securities.

(6) Records gathered by a local agency or the Idaho department of commerce, as described in chapter 47, title 67, Idaho Code, for the specific purpose of assisting a person to locate, maintain, invest in, or expand business operations in the state of Idaho.

(7) Shipping and marketing records of commodity commissions used to evaluate marketing and advertising strategies and the names and addresses of growers and shippers maintained by commodity commissions.

(8) Financial statements and business information and reports submitted by a legal entity to a port district organized under title 70, Idaho Code, in connection with a business agreement, or with a development proposal or with a financing application for any industrial, manufacturing, or other business activity within a port district.

(9) Names and addresses of seed companies, seed crop growers, seed crop consignees, locations of seed crop fields, variety name and acreage by variety. Upon the request of the owner of the proprietary variety, this information shall be released to the owner. Provided however, that if a seed crop has been identified as diseased or has been otherwise identified by the Idaho department of agriculture, other state departments of agriculture, or the United States department of agriculture to represent a threat to that particular seed or commercial crop industry or to individual growers, information as to test results, location, acreage involved and disease symptoms of that particular seed crop, for that growing season, shall be available for public inspection and copying. This exemption shall not supersede the provisions of section 22-436, Idaho Code.

(10) Information obtained from books, records and accounts required in chapter 47, title 22, Idaho Code, to be maintained by the Idaho canola and rapeseed commission and pertaining to the individual production records of canola or rapeseed growers.

(11) Records of any risk retention or self-insurance program prepared in anticipation of litigation or for analysis of or settlement of potential or actual money damage claims against a public entity and its employees or against the industrial special indemnity fund except as otherwise discoverable under the Idaho or federal rules of civil procedure. These records shall include, but are not limited to, claims evaluations, investigatory records, computerized reports of losses, case reserves, internal documents and correspondence relating thereto. At the time any claim is concluded, only statistical data and actual amounts paid in settlement shall be deemed a public record unless otherwise ordered to be sealed by a court of competent jurisdiction. Provided however, nothing in this subsection is intended to limit the attorney client privilege or attorney work product privilege otherwise available to any public agency or independent public body corporate and politic.

(12) Records of laboratory test results provided by or retained by the Idaho food quality assurance laboratory. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the use which can be made, or availability of such information if used, for regulatory purposes or its admissibility in any enforcement proceeding.

(13) Reports required to be filed under chapter 13, title 62, Idaho Code, identifying electrical or natural or manufactured gas consumption data for an individual customer or account.

(14) Voluntarily prepared environmental audits, and voluntary disclosures of information submitted on or before December 31, 1997, to an environmental agency as defined in section 9-803, Idaho Code, which are claimed to be confidential business information.

(15) Computer programs developed or purchased by or for any public agency or independent public body corporate and politic for its own use. As used in this subsection, "computer program" means a series of instructions or statements which permit the functioning of a computer system in a manner designed to provide storage, retrieval and manipulation of data from the computer system, and any associated documentation and source material that explain how to operate the computer program. Computer program does not include:

- (a) The original data including, but not limited to, numbers, text, voice, graphics and images;
- (b) Analysis, compilation and other manipulated forms of the original data produced by use of the program; or
- (c) The mathematical or statistical formulas that would be used if the manipulated forms of the original data were to be produced manually.

(16) Active investigative records and trademark usage audits of the Idaho potato commission specifically relating to the enforcement of chapter 12, title 22, Idaho Code, until the commencement of formal proceedings as provided by rules of the commission; purchase and sales information submitted to the Idaho potato commission during a trademark usage audit, and investigation or enforcement proceedings. Inactive investigatory records shall be disclosed unless the disclosure would violate the standards set forth in subsections (1)(a) through (f) of section 9-335, Idaho Code. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the use which can be made, or availability of such information if used, for regulatory purposes or its admissibility in any enforcement proceeding.

(17) All records copied or obtained by the director of the department of agriculture or his designee as a result of an inspection pursuant to section 25-3806, Idaho Code, except:

- (a) Records otherwise deemed to be public records not exempt from disclosure pursuant to this chapter; and
- (b) Inspection reports, determinations of compliance or noncompliance and all other records created by the director or his designee pursuant to section 25-3806, Idaho Code.

(18) All data and information collected by the division of animal industries or the state brand board pursuant to the provisions of section 25-207B Idaho Code, or rules promulgated thereunder.

(19) Records disclosed to a county official by the state tax commission pursuant to subsection (4)(c) of section 63-3029B, Idaho Code.

(20) Records, data, information and materials collected, developed, generated, ascertained or discovered during the course of academic research at public institutions of higher education if the disclosure of such could reasonably affect the conduct or outcome of the research, or the ability of the public institution of higher education to patent or copyright the research or protect intellectual property.

(21) Records, data, information and materials collected or utilized during the course of academic research at public institutions of higher education provided by any person or entity other than the public institution of higher education or a public agency.

(22) The exemptions from disclosure provided in subsection (20) and (21) of this section shall apply only until the academic research is publicly released, copyrighted or patented, or until the academic research is completed

or terminated. At such time, the records, data, information, and materials shall be subject to public disclosure unless: (a) another exemption in this chapter applies; (b) such information was provided to the institution subject to a written agreement of confidentiality; or (c) public disclosure would pose a danger to persons or property.

(23) The exemptions from disclosure provided in subsections (20) and (21) of this section do not include basic information about a particular research project that is otherwise subject to public disclosure, such as the nature of the academic research, the name of the researcher, and the amount and source of the funding provided for the project.

(24) Records of a county assessor containing information showing income and expenses of a taxpayer, which information was provided to the assessor by the taxpayer to permit the assessor to determine the value of property of the taxpayer.

(25) Results of laboratory tests which have no known adverse impacts to human health conducted by the Idaho state department of agriculture animal health laboratory, related to diagnosis on animal diseases of individual animals or herds, on samples submitted by veterinarians or animal owners unless:

(a) The laboratory test results indicate the presence of a state or federally reportable or regulated disease in animals;

(b) The release of the test results is required by state or federal law; or

(c) The test result is identified as representing a threat to animal or human health or to the livestock industry by the Idaho state department of agriculture or the United States department of agriculture. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the use which can be made, or availability of such information if used, for regulatory purposes or its admissibility in any enforcement proceeding, or the duty of any person to report contagious or infectious diseases as required by state or federal law.

(26) Results of laboratory tests conducted by the Idaho state department of agriculture seed laboratory on samples submitted by seed producers or seed companies. Nothing in this subsection shall limit the use which can be made, or availability of such information pursuant to the provisions of subsections (9) and (10) of section 22-418, Idaho Code.

(27) For policies that are owned by private persons, and not by a public agency of the state of Idaho, records of policies, endorsements, affidavits and any records that discuss policies, endorsements and affidavits that may be required to be filed with or by a surplus line association pursuant to chapter 12, title 41, Idaho Code.

9-340E. Exemptions from disclosure -- Archaeological, endangered species, libraries, licensing exams. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Records, maps or other records identifying the location of archaeological or geophysical sites or endangered species, if not already known to the general public.

(2) Archaeological and geologic records concerning exploratory drilling, logging, mining and other excavation, when such records are required to be filed by statute for the time provided by statute.

(3) The records of a library which, when examined alone, or when examined with other public records, would reveal the identity of the library patron checking out, requesting, or using an item from a library.

(4) The material of a library, museum or archive which has been contributed by a private person, to the extent of any limitation that is a condition of the contribution.

(5) Test questions, scoring keys, and other data used to administer a licensing examination, employment, academic or other examination or testing procedure before the examination is given if the examination is to be used again. Records establishing procedures for and instructing persons administering, grading or evaluating an

examination or testing procedure are included in this exemption, to the extent that disclosure would create a risk that the result might be affected.

9-340F. Records exempt from disclosure -- Draft legislation and supporting materials, tax commission, petroleum clean water trust fund. The following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) Records consisting of draft legislation and documents specifically related to such draft legislation or research requests submitted to the legislative services office by a member of the Idaho legislature for the purpose of placing such draft legislation into a form suitable for introduction as official proposed legislation of the legislature of the state of Idaho, unless the individual legislator having submitted or requested such records or research agrees to waive the provisions of confidentiality provided by this subsection.

(2) All papers, physical and electronic records and correspondence or other supporting materials comprising the work papers in the possession of the legislative services office or the director of legislative performance evaluations prior to release of the related final audit and all other records or materials in the possession of the legislative services office or the director of legislative performance evaluations that would otherwise be confidential or exempt from disclosure.

(3) Records consisting of draft congressional and legislative redistricting plans and documents specifically related to such draft redistricting plans or research requests submitted to the commission staff by a member of the commission for reapportionment for the purpose of placing such draft redistricting plan into form suitable for presentation to the full membership of the commission, unless the individual commission member having submitted or requested such plans or research agrees to waive the provisions of confidentiality provided by this subsection.

(4) Records that identify the method by which the Idaho state tax commission selects tax returns for audit review.

(5) Underwriting and claims records of the Idaho petroleum clean water trust fund obtained pursuant to section 41-4905, 41-4909, 41-4911A, 41-4912 or 41-4912A, Idaho Code. Provided however, that this subsection shall not prevent the Idaho petroleum clean water trust fund's submittal to the Idaho department of environmental quality, or other regulatory agencies of information necessary to satisfy an insured's corrective action requirement under applicable federal or state standards in the event of a release into the environment from a petroleum storage tank; and provided further that nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Idaho petroleum clean water trust fund from providing auditing, reporting, or actuarial information as otherwise required of it pursuant to section 41-4919, 41-4925A, 41-4928, 41-4930, 41-4932, 41-4937 or 41-4938, Idaho Code.

9-340G. Exemption from disclosure -- Records of court proceedings regarding judicial authorization of abortion procedures for minors. In accordance with section 18-609A, Idaho Code, the following records are exempt from public disclosure: all records contained in court files of judicial proceedings arising under section 18-609A, Idaho Code, are exempt from disclosure.

9-340H. Exemption from disclosure – Records related to the uniform Securities act. Except as otherwise determined by the director of the department of finance pursuant to section 30-14-607(c), Idaho Code, the following records are exempt from disclosure:

(1) A record obtained or created by the director of the department of finance or a representative of the director in connection with an audit or inspection under section 30-14-411(d), Idaho Code, or an investigation under section 30-14-602, Idaho Code;

(2) A part of a record filed in connection with a registration statement under section 30-14-301, Idaho Code, and sections 30-14-303 through 30-14-305, Idaho Code, or a record under section 30-14-411(d), Idaho Code, that contains trade secrets or confidential information if the person filing the registration statement or report has asserted a claim of confidentiality or privilege that is authorized by law;

(3) A record that is not required to be provided to the director of the department of finance or filed under chapter 14, title 30, Idaho Code, and is provided to the director only on the condition that the record will not be subject to public examination or disclosure;

(4) A nonpublic record received from a person specified in section 30-14608(a), Idaho Code; and

(5) Any social security number, residential address unless used as a business address, and residential telephone number unless used as a business telephone number, contained in a record that is filed pursuant to chapter 14, title 30, Idaho Code.

9-341. Exempt and nonexempt public records to be separated. If any public record contains material which is not exempt from disclosure as well as material which is exempt from disclosure, the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall, upon receipt of a request for disclosure, separate the exempt and nonexempt material and make the nonexempt material available for examination, provided that a denial of a request to copy nonexempt material in a public record shall not be based upon the fact that such nonexempt material is contained in the same public record as the exempt material.

9-342. Access to records about a person by a person.

(1) A person may inspect and copy the records of a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic pertaining to that person, even if the record is otherwise exempt from public disclosure.

(2) A person may request in writing an amendment of any record pertaining to that person. Within ten (10) days of the receipt of the request, the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall either:

(a) Make any correction of any portion of the record which the person establishes is not accurate, relevant, or complete; or

(b) Inform the person in writing of the refusal to amend in accordance with the request and the reasons for the refusal, and indicate clearly the person's right to appeal the refusal and the time period for doing so. The procedures for appealing a refusal to amend shall be the same as those set forth in sections 9-343 and 9-344, Idaho Code, and the court may award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the prevailing party or parties, if it finds that the request for amendment or refusal to amend was frivolously pursued.

(3) The right to inspect and amend records pertaining to oneself does not include the right to review:

(a) Otherwise exempt investigatory records of a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic if the investigation is ongoing;

(b) Information that is compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding which is not otherwise discoverable;

(c) The information relates to adoption records;

(d) Information which is otherwise exempt from disclosure by statute or court rule;

(e) Records of a prisoner maintained by the state or local agency having custody of the prisoner or formerly having custody of the prisoner or by the commission of pardons and parole.

9-342A. Access to air quality and hazardous waste records -- Protection of trade secrets.

(1) To the extent required by the federal clean air act and the resource conservation and recovery act for state primacy over any delegated or authorized programs, even if the record is otherwise exempt from disclosure under chapter 3, title 9, Idaho Code, any person may inspect and copy:

- (a) Air pollution emission data;
 - (b) The content of any title V operating permit;
 - (c) The name and address of any applicant or permittee for a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility permit pursuant to chapter 44, title 39, Idaho Code; and
 - (d) Any other record required to be provided to or obtained by the department of environmental quality pursuant to the federal clean air act and the resource conservation and recovery act, and the implementing state statutes, federal regulations and state rules, unless the record is a trade secret.
- (2) For purposes of this section, a record, or a portion of the record, is a "trade secret" if the information contained in the record is a trade secret within the meaning of the Idaho trade secrets act, sections 48-801, et seq., Idaho Code, including commercial or financial information which, if disclosed, could cause substantial competitive harm to the person from whom the record was obtained.
- (3) Any record, or portion of a record, provided to or obtained by the department of environmental quality and identified by the person providing the record as a trade secret shall not be disclosed to the public and shall be kept confidential according to the procedures established in this section.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the disclosure of a trade secret by the department of environmental quality:
- (a) To any officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States, under a continuing claim of confidentiality, as necessary to carry out the provisions of state or federal law, or when relevant to any proceeding thereunder;
 - (b) As determined necessary by the director of the department of environmental quality (under a continuing confidentiality claim) to protect the public health and safety from imminent and substantial endangerment;
 - (c) As required by state or federal law, including section 9-343(3), Idaho Code, under a continuing claim of confidentiality and subsection (1), of this section; or
 - (d) With the consent of the person from whom the record is obtained.
- (5) It shall be the responsibility of any person providing a record to the department of environmental quality to give notice of the existence of a trade secret on each page or other portion of information at the time of submittal and such person shall have the burden of demonstrating that the information is a trade secret.
- (6) Notwithstanding the time frames set forth in section 9-339(1), Idaho Code, when a request is made to the department of environmental quality pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for the disclosure of information for which a trade secret claim has been made, and the information has not been demonstrated to be a trade secret to the satisfaction of the director of the department of environmental quality, within three (3) working days of receipt of the request for the disclosure of the information the department of environmental quality shall provide a written request for substantiation to the person making the confidentiality claim. A response shall be submitted to the department of environmental quality by the person claiming the trade secret protection within ten (10) working days after receipt of the request for substantiation or the information subject to the claim shall be disclosed without further notice. Upon receipt of a timely response to the request for substantiation, the director of the department of environmental quality shall determine whether the information is a trade secret subject to protection.
- (a) If it is determined that the information, or any portion of the information, is a trade secret, within three (3) working days after receipt of the response, the director of the department of environmental quality shall notify the person requesting the information that the request is denied pursuant to sections 9-339(3) and (4), Idaho Code.

(b) If it is determined that the information, or any portion of the information, is not a trade secret and is, therefore, subject to disclosure, within three (3) working days after receipt of the response, the director of the department of environmental quality shall inform the person making the confidentiality claim of the determination. The decision shall be a final agency action directly appealable, de novo, to the district court of the county where the records or some part thereof are located. An appeal contesting the decision of the director of the department of environmental quality to release information claimed to be a trade secret shall be filed within ten (10) working days from the date of receipt of the written notice of decision. The information claimed to be a trade secret shall not be disclosed until the period for appeal has expired with no appeal being taken, or a court order has been issued finding that the information is not a trade secret and all appeals of that order have been exhausted.

(7) In any appeal taken pursuant to this section, the court may award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to the prevailing party if it finds the claim of confidentiality or the decision of the director of the department of environmental quality to provide records was frivolously pursued.

(8) The department of environmental quality shall adopt rules which include:

(a) Appropriate measures to safeguard and protect against improper disclosure of trade secrets, including procedures to train all employees on the proper handling of trade secrets; and

(b) Any other provisions necessary to carry out this section.

(9) As it relates to the department of environmental quality, or to agents, contractors, or other representatives of the department, the immunity created in section 9-346, Idaho Code, shall apply only when disclosure of a trade secret is made consistent with this section.

9-343. Proceedings to enforce right to examine or to receive a copy of records -- Retention of disputed records.

(1) The sole remedy for a person aggrieved by the denial of a request for disclosure is to institute proceedings in the district court of the county where the records or some part thereof are located, to compel the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic to make the information available for public inspection in accordance with the provisions of sections 9-337 through 9-348, Idaho Code. The petition contesting the public agency's or independent public body corporate and politic's decision shall be filed within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days from the date of mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic. The time for responsive pleadings and for hearings in such proceedings shall be set by the court at the earliest possible time, or in no event beyond twenty-eight (28) calendar days from the date of filing.

(2) The public agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall keep all documents or records in question until the end of the appeal period, until a decision has been rendered on the petition, or as otherwise statutorily provided, whichever is longer.

(3) Nothing contained in sections 9-337 through 9-348, Idaho Code, shall limit the availability of documents and records for discovery in the normal course of judicial or administrative adjudicatory proceedings, subject to the law and rules of evidence and of discovery governing such proceedings. Additionally, in any criminal appeal or post-conviction civil action, sections 9-335 through 9-348, Idaho Code, shall not make available the contents of prosecution case files where such material has previously been provided to the defendant nor shall sections 9-335 through 9-348, Idaho Code, be available to supplement, augment, substitute or supplant discovery procedures in any other federal, civil or administrative proceeding.

9-344. Order of the court -- Court costs and attorney fees.

(1) Whenever it appears that certain public records are being improperly withheld from a member of the public, the court shall order the public official charged with withholding the records to disclose the public record or

show cause why he should not do so. The court shall decide the case after examining the pleadings filed by the parties and such oral arguments and additional evidence as the court may allow. The court may examine the record in camera in its discretion.

(2) If the court finds that the public official's decision to refuse disclosure is not justified, it shall order the public official to make the requested disclosure. If the court determines that the public official was justified in refusing to make the requested record available, he shall return the item to the public official without disclosing its content and shall enter an order supporting the decision refusing disclosure. In any such action, the court shall award reasonable costs and attorney fees to the prevailing party or parties, if it finds that the request or refusal to provide records was frivolously pursued.

9-345. Additional penalty. If the court finds that a public official has deliberately and in bad faith improperly refused a legitimate request for inspection or copying, a civil penalty shall be assessed against the public official in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), which shall be paid into the general account.

9-346. Immunity. No public agency or independent public body corporate and politic, public official, or custodian shall be liable, nor shall a cause of action exist, for any loss or damage based upon the release of a public record governed by the provisions of this chapter if the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic, public official or custodian acted in good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

9-347. Agency guidelines. By January 1, 1991, every state agency or independent public body corporate and politic shall adopt guidelines that identify the general subject matter of all public records kept or maintained by the state agency or independent public body corporate and politic, the custodian, and the physical location of such documents.

9-348. Prohibition on distribution or sale of mailing or telephone number lists -- Penalty.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of this section, in order to protect the privacy of those who deal with public agencies or an independent public body corporate and politic:

(a) No agency or independent public body corporate and politic may distribute or sell for use as a mailing list or a telephone number list any list of persons without first securing the permission of those on the list; and

(b) No list of persons prepared by the agency or independent public body corporate and politic may be used as a mailing list or a telephone number list except by the agency or independent public body corporate and politic or another agency without first securing the permission of those on the list.

(2) Except as may be otherwise provided in this chapter, this section does not prevent an individual from compiling a mailing list or a telephone number list by examination or copying of public records, original documents or applications which are otherwise open to public inspection.

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to the lists of registered electors compiled pursuant to title 34, Idaho Code, or to lists of the names of employees governed by chapter 53, title 67, Idaho Code.

(4) The provisions of this section shall not apply to agencies which issue occupational or professional licenses.

(5) This section does not apply to the right of access either by Idaho law enforcement agencies or, by purchase or otherwise, of public records dealing with motor vehicle registration.

(6) This section does not apply to a corporate information list developed by the office of the secretary of state containing the name, address, registered agent, officers and directors of corporations authorized to do business in this state or to a business information list developed by the department of commerce containing the name, address, telephone number or other relevant information of Idaho businesses or individuals requesting information

regarding the state of Idaho or to business lists developed by the department of agriculture, division of marketing and development, used to promote food and agricultural products produced in Idaho.

(7) This section does not apply to lists to be used for ordinary utility purposes which are requested by a person who supplies utility services in this state. Ordinary utility purposes, as used in this chapter only, do not include marketing or marketing research.

(8) This section does not apply to lists to be used to give notice required by any statute, ordinance, rule, law or by any governing agency.

(9) This section does not apply to student directory information provided by colleges, universities, secondary schools and school districts to military recruiters for military recruiting purposes pursuant to the requirements of federal laws.

(10) If a court finds that a person or public official has deliberately and in bad faith violated the provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section, the person or public official shall be liable for a civil penalty assessed by the court in an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) which shall be paid into the general account.

9-349. Confidentiality language required in this chapter. On and after January 1, 1996, any statute which is added to the Idaho Code and provides for the confidentiality or closure of any public record or class of public records shall be placed in this chapter. Any statute which is added to the Idaho Code on and after January 1, 1996, and which provides for confidentiality or closure of a public record or class of public records and is located at a place other than this chapter shall be null, void and of no force and effect regarding the confidentiality or closure of the public record and such public record shall be open and available to the public for inspection as provided in this chapter.

9-349A. Severability. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of remaining portions of this act.

9-350. Idaho Code is property of the state of Idaho.

(1) The Idaho Code is the property of the state of Idaho, and the state of Idaho and the taxpayers shall be deemed to have a copyright on the Idaho Code. If a person reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code for the purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage, the person shall owe to the Idaho code commission, as the agent of the state of Idaho, a royalty fee in addition to the fee charged for copying the Idaho Code. Any person who reproduces or distributes the Idaho Code in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to be an infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright. The Idaho code commission, through the office of the attorney general, is entitled to institute an action for any infringement of that particular right committed while the Idaho code commission or its designated agent has custody of the Idaho Code.

(2) A court having jurisdiction of a civil action arising under this section may grant such relief as it deems appropriate. At any time while an action under this section is pending, the court may order the impounding, on such terms as it deems reasonable, of all copies claimed to have been made or used in violation of the Idaho code commission's copyright pursuant to this section.

(3) An infringer of the state of Idaho's copyright pursuant to this section is liable for any profits the infringer has incurred by obtaining the Idaho Code for commercial purposes or is liable for statutory damages as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The Idaho code commission, as agent of the copyright owner, may elect, at any time before final judgment is rendered, to recover, instead of actual damages and profits, an award of statutory damages for all infringements involved in the action, with respect to the Idaho Code for which any one (1) infringer is liable individually, or for which any two (2) or more infringers are liable jointly and severally, in a sum of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), as the court considers just.

(5) In any civil action under this section, the court may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party and may also award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party as part of the costs.

(6) The Idaho code commission is hereby authorized to license and charge fees for the use of the Idaho Code. The Idaho code commission may grant a license for the use of the Idaho Code to a public agency in the state and waive all or a portion of the fees. All fees recovered by the Idaho code commission shall be deposited in the general account.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What is the Purpose of the Idaho Public Records Law?

The intent of the law is that all records maintained by state and local government entities be available for public access and copying. At the same time, the legislature recognized the need to balance this policy of openness against the equally important need for privacy of certain information provided by citizens and businesses that is necessary for the conduct of the government's business. This balance is contained in Idaho Code § 9-338, which states that "all public records in Idaho are open at all reasonable times for inspection except as otherwise expressly provided by statute."

THE STRUCTURE OF THE IDAHO PUBLIC RECORDS LAW

Question No. 1: What does the Idaho Public Records Law provide?

Answer: The law includes definitions and a simple, uniform procedure for inspection and copying of records. Sections 9-340A through 9-340H list the records that are exempt from disclosure. Finally, more than one hundred sections of existing Idaho Code relating to confidentiality of records are cross-referenced to the law.

PUBLIC BODIES OR AGENCIES COVERED BY THE PUBLIC RECORDS LAW

Question No. 2: What government entities are subject to the Public Records Law?

Answer: The law applies to all public agencies. Section 9-337(11) defines a "public agency" as any state or local agency.

"Local agency," defined in section 9-337(8), includes a county, city, school district, municipal corporation, public health district, political subdivision, or any agency thereof, any committee of a local agency, or any combination thereof.

"State agency," defined in section 9-337(14), includes "every state officer, department, division, bureau, commission and board or any committee of a state agency including those in the legislative or judicial branch, except for state militia."

Thus, essentially every entity of state and local government is expected to comply with the Idaho Public Records Law.

Question No. 3: Does the Public Records Law apply to the governor, the legislature, and the judiciary?

Answer: Yes. The definition of "state agency" includes all of the above. The only state entity omitted from coverage of the law is the military division of the governor's office.

Question No. 4: Are law enforcement entities treated differently by the Public Records Law?

Answer: Yes, to some extent. Section 9-335, relating to the investigatory records of law enforcement agencies, has been in effect since 1986 and is incorporated into the Public Records Law by section 9-340B(1). It contains the standards under which certain information may be released to the public. Sections 9-335(1) through 9-335(3) provide:

9-335. Exemptions from disclosure - Confidentiality.

(1) Notwithstanding any statute or rule of court to the contrary, nothing in this chapter nor chapter 10, title 59, Idaho Code, shall be construed to require disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes by a law enforcement agency, but such exemption from disclosure applies only to the extent that the production of such records would:

- (a) Interfere with enforcement proceedings;
- (b) Deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication;
- (c) Constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (d) Disclose the identity of a confidential source and, in the case of a record compiled by a criminal law enforcement agency in the course of a criminal investigation, confidential information furnished only by the confidential source;
- (e) Disclose investigative techniques and procedures; or
- (f) Endanger the life or physical safety of law enforcement personnel.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, any person involved in a motor vehicle collision which is investigated by a law enforcement agency, that person's authorized legal representative and the insurer shall have a right to a complete, unaltered copy of the impact report, or its successors, and the final report prepared by the agency.

(3) An inactive investigatory record shall be disclosed unless the disclosure would violate the provisions of subsection (1)(a) through (f) of this section. Investigatory record as used herein means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons compiled by a law enforcement agency in the course of conducting an investigation of a specific act or omission and shall not include the following information:

- (a) The time, date, location, and nature and description of a reported crime, accident or incident;
- (b) The name, sex, age, and address of a person arrested, except as otherwise provided by law;
- (c) The time, date, and location of the incident and of the arrest;
- (d) The crime charged;
- (e) Documents given or required by law to be given to the person arrested;
- (f) Informations and indictments except as otherwise provided by law; and
- (g) Criminal history reports.

As used herein, the term "law enforcement agency" means the office of the attorney general, the office of the state controller, the Idaho state police, the office of any prosecuting attorney, sheriff or municipal police department.

[(4)] (3) Whenever it is made to appear by verified petition to the district court of the county where the records or some part thereof are situated that certain investigative records are being improperly withheld from a member of the public, the court shall order the officer or person charged with withholding the records to disclose the investigative record or show cause why he should not do so. The court shall decide the case after examining the record in camera, papers filed by the parties, and such oral argument and additional evidence as the court may allow.

If the court finds that the public official's decision to refuse disclosure is not justified, he shall order the public officials to make the record public. If the judge determines that the public official was justified in refusing to make the record public, he shall return the item to the public official without disclosing its content with an order supporting the decision refusing disclosure. Any person who fails to obey the order of the court shall be cited to show cause why he is not in contempt of court. The court may, in its discretion, award costs and fees to the prevailing party.

Section 9-340B(1) provides that other entities with law enforcement responsibilities, such as the department of fish and game, have the same confidentiality standards. Section 9-337(7) defines “law enforcement agency” as any state or local agency that is “given law enforcement powers or which has authority to investigate, enforce, prosecute or punish violations of state or federal criminal statutes, ordinances or regulations.” For further discussion of this topic, see Attorney General Opinion No. 86-7.

RECORDS COVERED BY THE LAW

Question No. 5: What are public records?

Answer: “Public record,” defined in section 9-337(13), is an extremely broad concept. It “includes, but is not limited to, any writing containing information relating to the conduct or administration of the public’s business prepared, owned, used or retained by any state or local agency regardless of physical form or characteristics.”

“Writing” in section 9-337(15) means information maintained in many forms, including typewritten or hand written documents as well as pictures, maps, tapes, magnetic or punched cards, and computer discs.

In *Fox v. Estep*, 118 Idaho 454 (1990), the Idaho Supreme Court held that the Boundary County Clerk’s handwritten notes taken during commission meetings were not “a personal notation for random observations or memoranda concerning events undertaken at a meeting” but were part of her statutory duty to record all proceedings of the commissioners. “Working papers,” “raw notes,” “preliminary drafts” and the like are not necessarily exempt.

To date, E-mail (electronic mail) has not been separately addressed by the legislature. E-mail is considered a public record subject to the same laws as any other public record.

Question No. 6: Who are the custodians of public records?

Answer: “Custodian” is defined in section 9-337(3) as the “person having personal custody and control of the public records in question. If no such designation is made by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic, then custodian means any public official having custody of, control of, or authorized access to public records and includes all delegates of such officials, employees or representatives.”

Question No. 7: What responsibility does the public agency have for providing access to records?

Answer: Section 9-338(1) provides that the right to inspect and to receive a copy of public records at all reasonable times is absolute unless the record is exempt from disclosure by law. In addition, section 9-338(5) requires the public agency to extend reasonable comfort and facility to the individual requesting public records.

The concept of a “copy” of a public record in section 9-337(2) is comprehensive, including “transcribing by handwriting, photocopying, duplicating machine and reproducing by any other means so long as the public record is not altered or damaged.” Additionally, a certified copy, if feasible to produce, must be provided upon request. Idaho Code § 9-338(3).

A public agency may not refuse access to records “by contracting with a non-governmental body to perform any of its duties or functions.” Idaho Code § 9-338(9). Furthermore, public agencies are required, without exception, to separate exempt information from records when a request is made, and to provide access to the non-exempt material. Agencies are prohibited by section 9-341 from denying requests because a record contains both exempt and non-exempt information.

The law does not require the agency to provide copies of records in a format not used by the agency in the normal course of business. For example, the agency need not alphabetize information upon request, or engage the services of a computer programmer to provide the information in a format desired by the requesting party.

Question No. 8: Does the public agency have a responsibility to protect the integrity of records?

Answer: Yes. In *Adams County Abstract Co. v. Fisk*, 117 Idaho 513 (Ct.App. 1990), a title company wanted to set up its own copier in the county offices in order to make its own records of title documents. There was also a dispute about allowing the title company to copy original documents with its own equipment prior to the microfilming of the records. The Idaho Court of Appeals held that the county recorder could not be compelled to allow private photocopying of public records in the courthouse, that he could reasonably restrict the physical handling of original documents, and he could require that the county's copying equipment be used.

The concepts of the *Adams County* case were preserved in the public records law. Sections 9-338(1) and (2) provide the right to examine public records "at all reasonable times," and the right to receive photographs or other copies "using equipment provided by the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or using equipment designated by the custodian." By this language, the legislature determined that the public agency may decide, for example, what degree of access would be allowed to its computer system. Section 9-338(6) provides that, "Nothing herein contained shall prevent the custodian from maintaining such vigilance as is required to prevent alteration of any public record while it is being examined."

Question No. 9: For how long must a public record be retained?

Answer: Idaho's cities and counties are governed by statutes that define how records should be classified and retained, as well as the procedure for destruction of public records. Idaho Code § 31-871 (Counties) and Idaho Code § 50-907 (Municipal Corporations). State agencies should adopt policies that are consistent with best business practices and generally accepted principles of accounting to classify and retain records. Record retention policies and procedure shall remain consistent with the principles of the Idaho Public Records Law.

Question No. 10: What fees may be charged for the cost of copying public records?

Answer: The concept of the law is that examination and copying of public records is part of the public business, already funded by taxpayers. Under section 9-338(8)(a) of the public records statute, an agency may establish a copying fee schedule which "may not exceed the actual cost to the agency of copying the record" The section contains an exception to preserve fees already established by other laws, such as recorders' fees.

Some state and local agencies provide information in the form of computer tapes and disks. Section 9-338(8)(b) permits charging for the "direct cost of copying the information in that form." The language of the law regarding the cost of providing computer or similar records is rendered somewhat unclear, however, by language, which also allows the agency to collect "the standard cost, if any, for selling the same information in the form of a publication." It is the belief of the attorney general's office that this language permits a public agency to offer the requested information in an already-printed publication, and to charge the standard cost of selling the publication.

Question No. 11: May the agency recover the cost of mailing or faxing copies of public records?

Answer: The law requires an agency to provide public records to members of the public; the agency is not required to send the records to the person making the request. The law does not prevent the recovery of actual mailing or telecommunications costs if there is a request to mail or FAX information to someone.

Question No. 12: What fees may be charged for any labor costs incurred in locating, redacting, copying, and providing access to public records?

Answer: Effective July 1, 1997, agencies may establish a fee to recover such labor costs for voluminous or complex requests, or requests that involve locating archival information. Idaho Code § 9-338(8).

In addition, if an agency must incur additional expense to provide access to records during other than normal working hours, or requires the services of outside contract copying companies, or overtime on the part of its own employees, the agency may require advance payment to compensate for this additional expense. Idaho Code § 9-338(7).

Question No. 13: Are all members of the public required to pay copying fees and labor costs?

Answer: Section 9-338(8)(c) of the 1997 amendments to the law allows an agency to waive any cost or fee for copies or labor when the requester demonstrates either an inability to pay or “That the public’s interest or the public’s understanding of the operations or activities of government or its records would suffer by the assessment or collection of any fee.”

Question No. 14: May the agency require advance payment of fees?

Answer: Section 9-338(8)(b) allows the agency to require advance payment of the costs of copying and labor costs.

RECORDS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE

Question No. 15: What information is exempt from disclosure under the law?

Answer: With the exception of section 9-335, relating to law enforcement records, most exemptions from disclosure in the public records law are contained in the numerous exemptions in Idaho Code sections 9-340A through 9-340H. Even if an exemption applies to a record, according to section 9-338(10), the law does not prevent the disclosure of statistical information that identifies a particular person, unless such disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law.

It must be noted that nothing in the law limits the availability of documents and records for discovery in the normal course of judicial or administrative adjudicatory proceedings, subject to the law and rules of evidence and of discovery governing such proceedings. Idaho Code § 9-343(3).

Question No. 16: What are the law’s requirements relating to employee or personnel records?

Answer: For the first time, there is one standard for disclosure of personnel information for all public employers. Section 9-340C(1) *requires* disclosure of a current or former employee’s or public official’s “employment history, classification, pay grade and step, longevity, gross salary and salary history, status, workplace and employing agency.” The legislature acknowledges that there is some loss of privacy when one accepts a position supported by public money.

All other information in an employee’s or applicant’s personnel file is not available to the public without the written consent of the individual to whom the file pertains. Thus, information of a more personal nature, including home addresses and phone numbers, grievance information and the like is not normally disclosed.

All information in an employee’s file is accessible to the employee or a designated representative, except for “material used to screen and test for employment.” A similar exemption relating to test questions in licensing, employment, academic or other examination situations is contained in section 9-340E(5).

In addition, the legislature enacted Idaho Code section 33-518, which is a new section of law pertaining only to school district employees. Section 33-518 contradicts, to some extent, the provisions of the Public Records Law on employee records, and provides, in part:

personnel files are declared to be confidential and excepted from public access under any provision of the Idaho Code, including, but not limited to, sections 9-301 and 59-1009, Idaho Code, provided that each employee or designated representative shall be given access to his own personnel file upon request and shall be provided copies of materials contained therein, with the exception of recommendation letters, in a timely manner upon request.

Question No. 17: Does the exemption restricting disclosure of most information in a public employee’s personnel file apply to applicants for public employment?

Answer: It depends. Section 9-340C(1) states that the exemption covers “[a]ll other personnel information relating to a public employee or applicant”

In *Federated Publications v. Boise City*, 128 Idaho 459 (1996), the Idaho Supreme Court distinguished the terms “public official” and “public employee”, holding that applications and resumes submitted by applicants for a vacant city council seat are subject to disclosure. However, in *Federated Publications, Inc. v. City of Meridian*, Case No. CV OC 97-06708D, the Fourth District ruled that the resumes of applicants for an appointed public office do not need to be disclosed under the public records law.

Question No. 18: What are the law’s requirements regarding distributing, selling or using lists of persons for mailing or telephone number lists?

Answer: Section 9-348 prohibits an agency from distributing or selling for use as a mailing or telephone number list any list of persons without first securing the permission of those on the list. Idaho Code § 9-348(1)(a). Moreover, no list of persons prepared by an agency can be used as a mailing or telephone number list except by the agency or another agency without first securing permission of those on the list. Idaho Code § 9-348(1)(b).

However, section 9-348 does not prevent individuals from compiling a mailing or telephone number list through their own research by copying public records, original documents or applications which are otherwise open to public inspection.

Certain agencies and types of records do not fall within the general prohibition contained in section 9-348(1). Section 9-348 does not apply to: (1) lists of registered electors and lists of names of employees who are within the state of Idaho personnel systems; (2) agencies that issue occupational or professional licenses; (3) public records dealing with motor vehicle registration; (4) certain corporate information lists developed by the secretary of state, business information lists developed by the department of agriculture used to promote food and agricultural products produced in Idaho; (5) lists used for ordinary utility purposes which are requested by a supplier of utility services in the state; (6) lists to be used to give notice required by any statute, ordinance, rule, law or by any governing agency; (7) student directory information used for military recruiting purposes.

Section 9-348 provides for civil penalties in an amount not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be awarded against a person or public official who has deliberately and in bad faith violated the provisions of section 9-348(1)(b).

Question No. 19: May a governmental entity refuse to disclose administrative investigative reports prepared in anticipation of litigation at the direction of its attorney?

Answer: Yes. The Idaho Supreme Court, however, recognized that if the report is merely summarized information that is available in other disclosed public records; it may not be protected from disclosure. If, on the other hand, the record contains information regarding personnel information exempt under Idaho law, or is compiled at the direction of the agency’s attorney in anticipation of litigation, the entire record may be exempt from disclosure.

PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING PUBLIC RECORDS

Question No. 20: Must an individual fill out a written request for inspection or copying of public records?

Answer: Section 9-338(4) permits but does not require that requests for access to public documents be made in writing. If a written request is required by the public agency, the individual may be required to provide a mailing address and telephone number. This information may assist the public agency to clarify a request and provide a document as soon as possible.

Question No. 21: May the agency ask the purpose of the request?

Answer: Public agencies generally are not allowed to ask why a person wants public records. Idaho Code § 9-338(4). Likewise, section 9-338(5) provides that, “The custodian shall not review, examine or scrutinize any copy, photograph or memoranda in the possession of any such person. . . .”

Nevertheless, legislators did expect that requests for documents could be discussed. For example, without inquiring why an individual is making a request, a custodian could explain exactly what information is available and allow the person to examine non-exempt documents, so that the person would be better able to describe the requested records. Further, section 9-338(4) allows an inquiry by the agency to make sure its information is not to be used as a mailing or phone list, and the agency can demand a letter promising no commercial use.

Question No. 22: What are the time limits for a public agency to respond to a request for information?

Answer: The intent of the law is that documents be provided upon request whenever possible. Section 9-339(1) provides three (3) working days from the date of the receipt of the request for the public agency to grant or deny the information. However, public agencies should not delay three days to provide information that is readily available.

Section 9-339 allows the employees of the public agency to determine that a longer period of time is needed to locate or retrieve information, notify the individual in writing that more time is needed, and then grant or deny the request in whole or in part within ten (10) working days following the request. The legislature believed that these time periods would be adequate in the vast majority of cases, and that individuals would understand that agencies might occasionally need additional time to respond.

Question No. 23: What happens if the agency does not respond?

Answer: If there is no response to the request, it shall be deemed to be denied within ten (10) working days following the request, according to section 9-339(2). The six month or 180-day protest time provided in section 9-343(1) begins at that point.

DENIAL OF A REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Question No. 24: Who determines if a request for records must be denied?

Answer: “[T]he person legally responsible for administering the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic or that person’s designee” will determine if a request is to be denied in whole or in part. Idaho Code § 9-339(3). Section 9-339(4) also encourages the public agency to have an attorney review the request if the information appears to be exempt from disclosure.

Question No. 25: Must a public agency provide a written denial?

Answer: Yes. Section 9-339(3) requires that a written denial be provided to the individual requesting the information. However, failure to respond in writing does not extend the time period for response. It is deemed denied after 10 days.

Question No. 26: What information must a public agency provide if a request is denied?

Answer: The written denial for all or part of a request for information must state the statutory authority for the denial, and include a clear statement of the right to appeal and the time for doing so.

In addition, section 9-339(4) also requires that the public agency state “that the attorney for the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic has reviewed the request or shall state that the public agency or independent public body corporate and politic has had an opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so.”

It is the opinion of the attorney general’s office that the only legitimate reason for the agency not to consult with an attorney is that the exemption from disclosure is clear. If that is the case, the letter of denial should so state. Above all, if there is *any* doubt about whether the information is exempt from disclosure, it is imperative that the public agency seek legal advice.

Question No. 27: What happens to the requested records if access has been denied?

Answer: The public agency must retain the documents in question until the end of the 180-day protest period, until a decision has been issued by the court on an appeal, or for a longer period if required by any other law.

Question No. 28: When a public agency or public official is a party to a proceeding governed by the rules of discovery, may another party to the litigation use the Public Records Law to obtain records instead of complying with the discovery process?

Answer: No. Section 9-343(3) specifically states that the Public Records Law is not “available to supplement, augment, substitute or supplant discovery procedures” in any criminal appeal, post-conviction civil action, federal or state civil action, or other administrative process governed by the rules of discovery.

PROTEST OF A DENIAL OF A REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RECORDS

Question No. 29: What right does an individual have to protest the denial of a request for public records?

Answer: Section 9-343 authorizes a person aggrieved by the denial of a request for information to file a petition protesting that decision in the district court of the county where the records or some part of them are located. The petition must be filed within 180 days from the date of mailing of the denial notice.

Question No. 30: Must public agency appeal processes also be followed?

Answer: No. Some public agencies have internal administrative appeal processes that must normally be followed before an appeal can be taken to court. However, the legislature determined that there should be one uniform appeal procedure regarding public records. As provided in section 9-343(1), the “sole remedy” for denial of a request is the protest process described in the public records law.

Question No. 31: What happens once a petition is filed?

Answer: Section 9-343 directs the court to set a time for the public agency to file a response and for a hearing at the earliest possible time, not later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days after the protest is filed.

The court then has the discretion to examine the documents in chambers, and shall consider the written and oral presentations from the individual requesting the record, as well as those from the public agency.

If the court finds that the records are not exempt from disclosure, the public agency will be required to make them available. If the court finds in favor of the public agency, the records will be returned to the public agency without being disclosed to the individual requesting them.

Question No. 32: May attorney fees and costs be awarded by the court?

Answer: Yes, under certain circumstances. Section 9-344(2) provides for the award of reasonable costs and attorney fees to whichever party prevails, if the court “finds that the request or refusal to provide records was frivolously pursued.”

INSPECTION AND AMENDMENT OF RECORDS PERTAINING TO AN INDIVIDUAL

Question No. 33: Do individuals have a right to inspect records that pertain to themselves?

Answer: Yes, with some exceptions. Subsection (1) of section 9-342 permits inspection and copying of records pertaining to oneself “even if the record is otherwise exempt from public disclosure.” However, subsections (3)(a) through (e) of that section provide some limitations on that access: otherwise exempt investigatory records of a public agency or independent public body corporate and politic if the investigation is ongoing; information that is compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding, which is not otherwise discoverable; the

information relates to adoption records; information which is otherwise exempt from disclosure by statute or court rule; and records of a prisoner maintained by the state or local agency having custody of the prisoner or formerly having custody of the prisoner or by the commission of pardons and parole.

Question No. 34: What right does an individual involved in a motor vehicle collision have to an unaltered copy of the accident report prepared by a law enforcement agency?

Answer: Section 9-335(2) authorizes the individuals involved, as well as their attorney, or insurance company, the right to a complete, unaltered copy of the impact report and any subsequent final report prepared.

Question No. 35: May individuals request correction of records that pertain to themselves?

Answer: Yes. Section 9-342 permits an individual to make a written request to correct or amend any record maintained by a public agency about that person. Within ten (10) days of the request, the public agency must make the correction, or explain in writing why the request is not granted.

Question No. 36: What happens if a request for correction of a record is denied?

Answer: An individual has the right to protest the denial by using the same appeal procedure as for denial of access to a record, which is the petition to district court described above.

PENALTIES FOR BAD FAITH NONCOMPLIANCE; IMMUNITY

Question No. 37: Is there any penalty for a public official who refuses to provide a public record?

Answer: Section 9-345 provides for a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 to be assessed against a public official who the court finds has deliberately and in bad faith improperly refused a legitimate request for inspection or copying of a public record.

Question No. 38: Is there any protection for a public official who attempts to comply in good faith with the Public Records Law?

Answer: Yes. Section 9-346 provides immunity for any public agency, public official or custodian from liability for any loss or damage based upon the release of a public record if the individual acted in good faith in attempting to comply with the law. Good faith compliance is best demonstrated by consulting with an attorney whenever there is any doubt whether the information can be disclosed.

Summary of Decisions Interpreting the Idaho Public Records Statute

Idaho Attorney General's Office

Reported Decisions

1. *Bolger v. Alan G. Lance, Idaho State Attorney General*, 137 Idaho 792, 53 P.3d 1211 (2002). Under the Public Records Law, the office of the Attorney General is considered a law enforcement agency. An individual does not have the right to examine investigatory records about himself during an ongoing investigation.
2. *Federated Publications, Inc. v. Boise City*, 128 Idaho 459, 915 P.2d 21 (1996) (under Idaho Code § 9-340(3)(a) [now Idaho Code § 9-340C(1)], the names and resumes of applicants for appointment to a vacancy in city council, and an internal review of a police shooting incident, may be subject to disclosure).
3. *Dalton v. Idaho Dairy Products Comm'n*, 107 Idaho 6, 684 P.2d 983 (1994) (list of names of state farmers was a public record subject to disclosure).
4. *Fox v. Estep*, 118 Idaho 454, 797 P.2d 854 (1990) (county clerk's "raw notes" of meeting of county commissioners could be public records within the scope of the Law).
5. *Adams County Abstract Co. v. Fisk*, 117 Idaho 513, 788 P.2d 1336 (Ct. App. 1990) (title company did not have the right to make photocopies with its own private equipment in the courthouse).

Unreported Decisions

(On File with Office of Attorney General)

1. *Boise State University v. Smith*, Case No. 97785 (4th Dist. 1995) (sweeping public records request, subsequently made more specific by the requestor, but still "extremely broad," must nonetheless be filled under the public records statute).
2. *Lepin v. Hall*, Case No. 92780 (4th Dist.-Schwartzman 1990) (requested criminal file exempt under Idaho Code § 9-335(1)(c) because public disclosure would not shed "light on a governmental agency's performance of its statutory obligations," and would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy).
3. *Federated Publications, Inc. v. Schroeder*, Case No. 98036 (4th Dist.-Carey 1994) (assessor's list subject to disclosure so long as requestor complied with Idaho Code § 9-348(1); assessor was required to provide public records only in a reasonable format, not necessarily in the particular format requested).
4. *Eugene Television, Inc. v. Montgomery*, Case No. 90556 (4th Dist.-Schwartzman 1988) (under Idaho Code § 9-335(1)(e), tape recordings made by police dispatch center were exempt from public records disclosure because disclosure would divulge police investigative techniques used during bank robberies).
5. *In re: Petition of Elaine Maybury*, Case No. 95412 (4th Dist.-Newhouse 1992) (initial police report was exempt under Idaho Code § 9-335(2)(a), but affidavits received by police after initial investigation were subject to disclosure).
6. *Federated Publications, Inc. v. Carvino*, Case No. 96459 (4th Dist.-Carey 1994) (where state had decided not to prosecute, police reports were subject to disclosure except identifying information relating to witnesses was exempt under Idaho Code § 9-335(1)(c) and all references to mental commitment of the potential defendant were exempt under Idaho Code § 66-348) (internal report of investigation of police shooting exempt as personnel records under Idaho Code § 9-340(3) [now Idaho Code § 9-340C]).
7. *Doe v. Garcia*, Case No. 95805 (4th Dist.-McKee 1993) (court grants motion to quash subpoena for taking deposition duces tecum, and "does not wish to encourage the practice of using the Prosecutor's files as a source of preparation for civil lawsuits").

8. *Benson v. Industrial Comm'n*, Case No. 94600 (4th Dist.-Carey 1993) (workers compensation files were medical records exempt under Idaho Code § 9-340(26)); *Benson v. Industrial Comm'n*, Case No. 94600 (4th Dist.-Carey 1992) (statistical compilations are public records and may be subject to disclosure even though they may be used to blacklist prospective employees).

9. *Howe v. City of Boise*, Case No. 98224 (4th Dist.-Carey 1995) (city could designate county as its public records custodian under Idaho Code § 9-338(9)) (county could ask the identity of the person making the request) (under Idaho Code § 9-335, county properly deleted identifying information from accident reports disclosed, except for certain names, sex, ages, and addresses of persons who were arrested, which should have been disclosed).

Attorney General's Office Analyses

1. Attorney General Opinion No. 95-06, October 26, 1995 (under Idaho Code § 9-343(3) an exemption from disclosure under public records law does not limit the requirement to comply with a subpoena issued in an administrative adjudicatory proceeding and compelling the production of public records).

2. Attorney General's Legal Guideline, March 7, 1996 (draft minutes and tape recordings of the meetings of state regulatory boards are "public records" under public records statute, whether or not the board has approved or reviewed the records).

3. Attorney General's Legal Guideline, October 5, 1995 (membership list of Idaho Historical Society was public record but excluded from disclosure in this case under Idaho Code § 9-348).

4. Attorney General's Legal Guideline, August 9, 1995 (draft administrative rules in the possession of administrative rules coordinator are "public records" under public records statute and, under Idaho Code § 9-338(8), access to the record may not be restricted by charging a fee beyond the copying cost).

5. Attorney General's Legal Guideline, January 25, 1993 (city may not pass ordinance to allow it to charge a fee in excess of actual cost of reproducing requested public records despite the "otherwise provided by law" language of Idaho Code § 9-338(8)).